

CALIFORNIA



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 26, 1927  
LONDON LETTER  
ANCIENT THEORY OF "DIVINE" KING  
"POLITICAL ACCIDENTS"  
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH  
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3409 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 214 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

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## LONDON LETTER

By W. A. Appleton, Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions.



(Written for International Labor News Service.)

London, England.

Various circumstances are troubling those in this country who are in any sense responsible for the administration of affairs. The cruiser controversies have world-wide repercussions, and they suggest, amongst other things, that America and Great Britain have much to learn about the conditions of existence prevailing in each country. America is a self-contained nation, having productive and climatic opportunities sufficient to satisfy the needs, not only of its own 110,000,000 people, but of many millions outside.

Great Britain is an island of geographical insignificance, whose capacity of food production—in spite of obtaining thirty-four bushels of wheat per acre—is equal to about one-sixth of her needs, while apart from coal, she must import most of the raw material needed for her industries. Seldom has this vulnerable island more than seven weeks' supplies in store. The apprehensiveness of this island's people was intensified by the war. Closely rationed, always in danger of starvation, she would have been beaten by famine but for her possession of ships and the heroism of the men who manned them. Any attempt to minimize her defensive powers and to deliver her into the hands of those who may be her enemies, sets her people looking for motives.

It is difficult for the American who lives in the interior to understand the British desire to ensure safety for sea-borne supplies of food and raw materials, just as it is difficult for the Britisher to understand why Americans at Geneva have been insisting on the offensive 10,000-ton cruisers armed with eight-inch guns, and opposing the defensive British boat of 7000 tons and six-inch guns.

The offensive capacity of the latter cruiser is small, but it is useful against the submarine, the vessel which sank, and will sink again, British food ships.

Americans know that their empire is one unit and its defenses can be directed from internal and invulnerable centers. Britishers know that their empire consists of hundreds of units scattered all over the globe and that outward and visible connection can only be maintained by ships. One submarine can destroy a hundred merchant ships, and will assuredly do so, unless the adequate cruiser protection is given.

We who know something of America, believe in her sportsmanship. We know, too, that her real public opinion is not necessarily published on the front pages of all her newspapers, and we are confident of her desire not unfairly to increase Great Britain's handicap against the rest of the world.

We all desire peace. Christ came into the world to bring peace, but 2000 years have elapsed and peace between man and man is by no means an assured thing, and until human nature has more closely assimilated the decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount the industrious must arm themselves against the wicked.

The peace of the world depends in a very large measure upon America and Great Britain. If these two understand each other, the international warmongers will have but poor chances; if they can be induced to bicker, then God help Europe!

### ANCIENT THEORY OF "DIVINE" KINGS.

"There is a similarity between the 'divine right of kings' and the industrial autocrat," said John P. Troxell, director of the Department of Education of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, at a meeting of full-fashioned hosiery workers in Reading, Pa.

"If we follow the rise of democracy in the realm of government, and then trace its rise in the realm of industry," said Mr. Troxell, "we see a striking similarity, one which seems to prove a close kinship between these two great phases of the movement toward democracy, one of which is representative government and the other trade unionism.

"The old theory of government was expressed in the phrase, 'the divine right of kings.' That is, the king was the only one whose wishes need to be taken into account—he had the 'divine right' to do as he pleased. Some kings were wise enough to rule with 'justice,' but most of them were not, and very early in the history of Europe we find the people struggling to throw off the yoke of autocracy.

"Now let us note a similar development toward democracy in industry. The old theory of government in the factory was 'the divine right of the employer.' He could do as he pleased, so long as he could find workers who were willing to let him do it. If he chose to employ little children for twelve hours a day, all right. If he chose to employ women at back-breaking jobs, in filthy, poorly ventilated factories for long hours at starvation wages, well and good. This was a free country, which meant that the employer was free to do as he chose and the worker was free either to do the employer's bidding or to quit the job and walk the streets looking for another job.

"Over 125 years ago workers began to object to this idea that the employers had the 'divine right' to exploit his workers, and they began to form labor unions.

"Do you see what was happening? The old idea of the 'divine right' of the employer was giving way, and the idea of limited rights took its place, just the same change that occurred in the realm of political government a century or two earlier.

"And just as the kings were reluctant to give up the 'divine right' principle, many employers are loathe to abandon any of their authority. By every device which they can hit upon, they seek to crush out organization among their employees. They sometimes offer bait in the form of welfare work of one kind or another—gymnasiums, picnics, free phones, insurance, and so on. They organize a 'union' of their own, and name it a company 'union,' an 'employee representation plan,' or something of that sort.

"But the workers will not be permanently deceived. They will answer, 'We want the substance, not the shadow.' We want the right to be consulted about the conditions of our jobs. You have put your money into this business, and that gives you most of the 'say' about the running of it. But we are putting our lives into it, and we believe that we are entitled to part of the deciding as to questions that concern our livelihood."

"Allow me to present my wife to you."

"Many thanks, but I have one."—Centre Colonel.

### "POLITICAL ACCIDENTS" FACTOR.

Professor Lindsay of Columbia University shattered the popular illusion that Presidents are solemnly selected after due deliberation by the people's representatives, sitting in national convention.

Speaking before the Institute of Politics, the New York educator held up President Coolidge as an example of "political accidents" which form a part of the "imponderables of American politics."

Mr. Coolidge was "pitchforked" into the presidency, through a series of coincidences, according to Professor Rogers, who intimated that favorable publicity has maintained the President's popularity amid a succession of misadventures with Congress.

The popularity of Presidents has become to be independent of what they do in the White House or their record with Congress, said Professor Rogers.

The speaker referred to the Boston police strike, the ending of which was credited to Governor Coolidge by publicity; that in 1920, Senator Johnson of California refused the vice-presidency and it went to Mr. Coolidge by default; that in 1924, another Vice-President was to have been named and Mr. Coolidge was to become a Senator, but President Harding died.

"After a man gets into the White House, that mysterious person, 'the White House spokesman,' is largely responsible for his reputation. The White House spokesman said that the wise and strong President was to remove the Japanese exclusion clause in the immigration bill, but the clause stayed in. The President was to take strong measures in behalf of the World Court, but we shunned it. The President was to reduce taxes according to the first Mellon plans, but very much changed plans were adopted. He was to maintain his right to his own appointments in naming Mr. Warren attorney general, but some one else got the job. He was to see that tax returns were not made public, but we all strained our eyes reading the figures.

"This is a kind of publicity peculiar to the United States. The Prime Minister of England and the Premier of France do not have their official spokesmen. Neither do the papers there devote columns of research into a President's sterling virtue and economy. A strong man here may be looked upon as weak because he does not have a good press, and a weak person may appear able because he has one."

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## THE U. C. LABOR LECTURES.

James W. Mullen, Editor Labor Clarion,  
San Francisco.

Dear Mr. Mullen:

There has been general interest shown in the rather unusual selection by the University of California officials of a man to lecture to the students in economics who is not a University graduate and who is known as a trade unionist of long standing. University authorities in other places are watching the move. Stanford is talking about something of the sort. Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, perhaps the "dean" of economists in the United States, has sent out a word of congratulation.

My courses are not confined to workmen's compensation, insurance and safety. Far from it. They include trade unionism and all that pertains to collective bargaining, employers' organizations, social insurance, scientific management, socialism, syndicalism, communism, unemployment, the five-day week, co-operation, and sundry other topics. So they cover a pretty wide field.

It is fine to get closely into touch with two or three hundred young men and women who are anxious to get information at first hand about the labor movement and its ideals. Broadly speaking, the students are friendly to the trade union presentation. Occasionally one is met who has preconceived ideas, and the clashing of minds is a good thing all around.

Not one word was said to me by the U. C. heads last semester about the lectures in any way. I always thought that there was more or less supervision to make sure that certain well-defined lines were followed. I was told that it was my job to lecture three days a week and to go ahead in my own way. So far as I know, no check is made, though I suppose there is some way of finding out about the talks.

Another sidelight is the large number of students who come along to say that this or the other trade unionist is a relative or friend, thus showing the democracy of the University. For instance, the other day a young man came to my desk. I remembered him in my large class during the first six months of this year. He said: "You know my father, Charles F. Wolters of Brunt's." I admitted I had known the father long before the son ever thought of a University!

The officials at Berkeley say they like the practical side of economics taught, inasmuch as the theoretical is quite common.

Fraternally yours,

WILL J. FRENCH.

## FARM LABORERS' WAGE.

Two dollars and forty-four cents is the average rate of pay received by farm laborers working by the day without board throughout the country, according to a study just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. A year ago the average day wage was \$2.48 and two years ago it was the same as at present. Farm laborers are paid the highest wages in New England and the Northeastern states and on the Pacific coast. In these sections the rate is well above \$3 per day in nearly all states. In the South and in the states bordering on the Atlantic coast below New York the average of rates is below \$2. The highest average rate for any state was reported as \$3.90 per day and this report came from Connecticut. New York stands second with a rate of \$3.85 and Massachusetts third with an average rate of \$3.80 per day.

Wise men are seen at the doors of rich men, but not rich men at the doors of wise men. The wise realize what they lack, but the rich men do not.

## WAR ON INDUSTRIAL DANGERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Labor will throw all of its strength into the "war on industrial deaths and accidents," was the decision reached by representatives of more than 100 state, local and international labor unions at the First National Labor Health Conference, held in Cleveland. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, sketched the yearly toll in accidents alone and added that this terrific sacrifice was only part of the story. Disease due to poisons and medieval shop conditions take heavy tribute.

In all 35,000 are killed, 2,500,000 are injured, mostly workers, in these United States every year. Industrial deaths from tuberculosis, due to unhealthy shops, from lint blown about in non-union textile mills, from poisons used in garages and the metal industries, would swell the death roll to 50,000 a year.

A national agency to check this drain on the nation's life, an industrial poison inspection bureau as well as better state inspection of dangerous industries and trades are demanded.

## Lives Versus Dollars.

How employers calculate the value of a worker's life is shown in a report to the National Safety Council, read at the meeting here.

"My company sent me to supervise the wrecking of a flour mill that had been burned," one safety expert testified. "You can imagine the hazards—protruding nails, everything slippery with the wet grain, charred planks and timbers. I questioned the men as to their experience. Two young, physical giants were in the crew. I asked these two, who were brothers, if they had ever worked in high places. One replied, 'My brother and I painted crows' nests on battleships during the war.' That was assurance for me, so I sent them to the highest and most dangerous places.

"Both were single men. You may say what has that to do with the matter? Well, in Wisconsin it costs some insurance company \$5800 when a married man is killed. It costs \$1200 when a single man is killed. It may be hard-boiled to look at things in this way, but it is practical."

State by state labor federations know what is amiss with the protection given workers on the job. But nationally they do not know. The conference was called with the idea of comparing notes and working out a national program. In some states, in the mad race for profits, safety regulations are openly violated. In the majority of trades there are no health safety regulations whatever.

## Few National Safeguards.

At least fifteen states do not protect the building mechanic. These are the best organized unions. Yet each year 2000 building mechanics are killed on the job. Most of them are ironworkers and elevator constructors.

There are no laws to protect millions of workers from the insidious dangers of lead, benzol or tetra ethyl lead poisons in painting, garage work and the oil industry. There is no national regulation to reduce the ghastly loss of life in the coal and metal mines.

Whatever safeguards exist are due to organized labor and enlightened opinion. To carry forward this work in a period when the losses from accidents have staggered the most calloused was the object of the meeting.

From the Moreland (Kans.) Monitor: "I have been criticized quite a little by some of the town 'smart-alecks' for using poor grammar. Now, I have three good reasons for this. In the first place, I don't know any better. Second, half of you wouldn't understand it if I did use it. Third, if I did speak and write correctly, I might be managing some big New York paper at a large salary and you farmers would lose the best editor in Graham County."

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**HITS PRISON-MADE GOODS.**

The Commonwealth Manufacturing Company of Chicago, working inmates of the Indiana State Prison North, in the making of workingmen's shirts, received a heavy jolt July 29, when the Federal Trade Commission ordered the company to discontinue its unfair merchandising methods. The Commission ruled that this company must discontinue immediately its false labeling of its products. This company is one of the same greed as that of the Worthy Manufacturing Company of Chicago operated by one Max Cohen, manufacturer of "Roomey Richard," "Old Friend," "Dixy Dan" and other convict made brands of shirts, who has been imposing on working people for several years with his slave pen products. Mr. Cohen has hordes of convicts working in Oklahoma, Indiana and Connecticut and finds a big market for his "cut rate" wares.

The Commission in its ruling condemned in severest terms the arrangement between the fake shirt manufacturers and the Indiana State Prison trustees. The Commission found that this one company was manufacturing 50,000 dozen shirts in the Indiana Prison and that they were being sold under false pretenses in an all around sense, the jobbers engaging in misleading advertising, causing the consumer to believe that the shirts were made by legitimate manufacturers. The Commission found that the fake company was sending out printed matter reading, "Buy direct from the manufacturer, \$6.50 a dozen, F. O. B. factory; mills, Michigan City, Ind." There are no shirt mills at Michigan City outside prison walls. The fake shirt companies maintain no offices at Michigan City outside of a few clerks to look after shipments, etc., the goods even being packed for shipment inside the prison. The Commonwealth Company is incorporated under the laws of Indiana for \$5000, this to comply technically, with state law. The company has in fact no real existence.

The Commission took occasion to point to the jobbers that all prison-made goods shall be plainly marked as such and that any person selling them must file \$500 bond and take out a license from the state to engage in such business. There is no record that this was ever done by Cohen and his associates.

The Commonwealth, the Worthy Manufacturing Company run by Cohen, and like enterprises have done much damage to free manufacturers and free labor. It is clear that the legitimate shirt industry cannot continue to survive if Cohen and others like him are to be permitted to continue their operations. They can naturally undersell any legitimate manufacturer, for they have small overhead costs. Their labor costs them not a fifth of that paid to free labor. Hundreds of free workers thus must be kept from employment if Cohen and others of his ilk are to be permitted to fill their pockets with such ill gotten gains.

The suppression of convict-made wares as competitors of free labor is a matter of supreme importance to the worker. Organized labor must get busy. Every effort should be made to broadcast the false character of such wares as Cohen's "Roomey Richard," "Worthy Worker" and "Dixy Dan" shirts. These goods are even dangerous to health, as they are made by men suffering from all kinds of transmissible diseases. There is not the slightest assurance that such goods are properly disinfected before having been placed on the market.

Let labor papers everywhere run articles warning the workers of such products. Make "Roomey Richard," "Old Friend," and "Dixey Dan" shirts a by-word in America until the very names smell to heaven. Then a truly righteous blow will have been struck for free labor and legitimate industry. Then follow up by taking after the other notorious contractors of prison help.

Put Cohen and all his ilk out of business.

**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What are the wages in the lowest paid industries, according to government figures?

A.—The Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that complete data as to actual earnings of low paid unskilled workers is not available, but of the industries for which data is had "the railroad laborers have the lowest earnings, the average for 1926 being only \$17 per week." The lumber industry ranks next in the payment of low wages, the average weekly earnings for all districts being given as \$17.77 and as low an average of \$10.48 in the lowest paid districts.

Q.—When did the International Molders' Union enter the Canadian field?

A.—In 1859, when it issued charters to molders' unions in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and London.

Q.—When did the Sacco-Vanzetti trial begin and how long did it last?

A.—The trial began May 31, 1921, and lasted nearly seven weeks, the verdict being given July 14, 1921. It was held at Dedham, Mass.

Q.—Who said: "We stand erect as humans, as democrats in the best sense of that term, as sovereign citizens, as wage earners, producers of wealth, asking no favors, yielding nothing but what is right, and determined not to be deprived of any right and privilege to which the humblest citizen of our country is entitled under the Constitution and Declaration of Independence"?

A.—Samuel Gompers, in a speech to fraternal delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention held in 1921.

**READY FOR PARIS.**

"Take your own soap, paper towels, et cetera," warns State Adjutant James K. Fisk, of the American Legion, to the eight hundred odd World War Veterans of California who are soon to embark for the Paris, France, National Convention of the Legion.

"Don't forget your uniform—every California Legionnaire must wear white shoes and socks, white flannel trousers, white shirt, black bow tie, black belt and the blue American Legion cap with the organization inscribed thereon," Adjutant Fisk declares in issuing his advance orders to the members of the various posts of his organization.

The California delegation to the Paris Convention will be in charge of State Commander Philip F. Dodson of South Pasadena, National Committeeman Dr. John F. Slavich of Oakland, and Adjutant Fisk. Two special trains, leaving Los Angeles and San Francisco on September 3rd, will carry the California World War veterans to New York where they will take steamship for Europe.

George J. Hatfield, United States Attorney for Northern California, who is a member of the "On-to-Paris" Travel Committee in charge of the arrangements for the big convention, will leave Saturday for the East to make the final arrangements for the reception of the California delegation in New York City.

Diner—Waiter, let me see. I ordered a tenderloin steak here yesterday, didn't I?"

Waiter—Yes sir, you did. Will you have the same today, sir?

Diner—Well, if nobody else is using it I may as well.

Hardware Dealer (to applicant)—I am inclined to give you the position if you understand double-entry keeping.

Applicant—I do, indeed! At my last place I had to do a triple-double-entry—a set for the active partner, showing the real profits, a set for the sleeping partner, showing small profits, and a set for the income tax officials, showing no profits. —Hardware Age.

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# SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,  
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

## No. 20—Cut-Throat Competition.

We have now seen, in a general way, how prices are fixed by supply and demand under competition or under monopoly. We have also seen that the price of a commodity under a monopoly is often lower than it would be under competition.

This is not always true, however. There are two kinds of competition. One is ordinary, or old-fashioned, competition and the other we may call "cut-throat" competition. This last is a modern phenomenon, and its nature is not yet understood by many people.

These two kinds of competition correspond to two kinds of supply schedules. The only kind of supply schedule which has thus far been mentioned in these short stories is an increasing supply schedule, namely a supply schedule such that the more the supply the more the cost per unit and so the higher the price which will be charged. A farmer has such a supply schedule. If a farmer doubles his wheat production from 10 bushels per acre to 20 bushels per acre, he will have to use more labor and more fertilizer so that the cost per bushel will be higher. If he should try to double again, so as to raise 40 bushels instead of 20, the cost might be prohibitive. To double again from 40 to 80 would probably be simply impossible.

In other words, the farmer's supply is subject to a law, or condition, of increasing cost. Increasing cost applies, in general, to agricultural products and to mining. But it does not apply so generally to manufacturing or to railroads. Usually in the case of railroads and manufacturing plants the more that is produced the lower will be the cost per unit. This is a condition of decreasing cost. It has not been mentioned before in these short stories, but is very important in modern industry. If a railway, for instance, doubles its traffic (assuming it does not have to build a new plant or equipment) the cost for any mile per passenger, or per ton of freight, will decrease.

Under increasing cost the larger the sales at a given price the smaller the profit per unit sold; under decreasing cost the larger the sales at a given price the larger the profit per unit sold.

Under increasing cost, producers have very little motive to cut prices in order to get business away from competitors, because they would have little use for more business if they could get it—it might cost more than it was worth; under decreasing costs, the producers have a very strong motive to cut prices in order to get business away from competitors; the more business the better. Such competition, then, is well called "cut-throat" competition.

Under increasing costs (ordinary competition) if the producer finds there is a much increased demand, he will raise his price; otherwise he can't afford to supply much more. Under decreasing costs (cut-throat competition) the producer will lower his price; otherwise his competitors will do so and get his business.

And so it is that, under cut-throat competition, there tends to be price cutting. The market price then tends to sink lower and lower as each competitor tries to cut the throats of the rest. Of course most of the competitors will be sorry, in the end, that the price has been cut; and yet, no individual competitor dares to raise his price without securing the agreement of others for fear that he would lose his own customers.

Closely associated with decreasing cost is the fact that modern industry requires a large outlay to start with, but does not need adding to for a long time. Railroad plants, officers and operating staff are generally not working to capacity so that a large amount of additional traffic can be handled without adding to the plant, rolling stock, administrative officials or even traffic employees.

The additional cost is mostly for fuel, oil and some increased wear and tear on equipment, rails and roadbed. If to these costs we add a share of overhead and fixed costs, that share decreases very fast with an increase in traffic. For instance:

Suppose the cost of operating is 1 cent per passenger per mile and the yearly interest payment is \$1,000,000. If there are only 1,000,000 passengers per mile each year, the interest amounts to \$1 per passenger. This added to the 1 cent operating cost makes the total cost per passenger \$1.01 for each mile. But if there are fifty times as many passengers hauled, the interest chargeable against each passenger is not \$1 but only 2 cents. This, added to the 1 cent operating cost, makes only 3 cents instead of \$1.01. (In practice the showing would be even more favorable because even the running cost would not stay at 1 cent but would be reduced.)

In modern big business the great cost is the first cost, the cost of construction. This may be paid for by borrowed money and the interest on this becomes a fixed annual charge, while the other costs, those for actual operation vary with the amount of business done.

Under decreasing costs whenever there is cut-throat competition the price sinks down to the bare operating expenses and there is nothing left to pay the interest, so the first cost cannot be recovered. Often railways continue to compete even after they are bankrupt. As long as they make running expenses and pay a little on account of upkeep and interest on debts, it actually pays to run at a loss. For, if the railways should stop running the loss would be still greater; the interest owed on the debt would not stop. If they default payment, the bondholders may foreclose and take possession, but the road will not even then stop running. It will merely change hands.

Under increasing costs and old-fashioned competition, as soon as losses appear in place of profits the producer has a bankrupt sale and goes out of business. But under a decreasing cost a bankrupt concern does not in general go out of business but merely goes into the hands of a receiver.

## DAWES LEAVES OUT THE MORAL.

For once at any rate Hell-and-Maria Dawes made a fair speech when at the dedication of the peace bridge over the Niagara he opposed a naval race between England and America. This was his principal point: "If in their respective programs, under the principle of equality, the United States requires heavy cruisers which Great Britain does not need, and Great Britain requires light cruisers which the United States does not need, there is no excuse for inaugurating a competition under which ships will be built which neither of them need." So far so good. But the Vice-President ought to have gone farther and asked why Britain requires light cruisers and the United States heavy. The British say they used light cruisers to "protect" their own commerce, which historically has always meant policing all neutral commerce in a war in which she is engaged. Her demand is a direct denial of freedom of the seas. Our demand, on the other hand, for heavy cruisers is without meaning save as we think we may have to fight Britain. Japan is not now in the cruiser race. Alleging that war between English-speaking peoples is "unthinkable," both countries prepare to tax their people for expensive armaments at a terrible cost to schools, roads and other legitimate public needs. The waste is intolerable if war is unthinkable. The real moral of the new peace bridge across our unfortified frontier is that if you want one hundred years of peace, you will prove good-will by disarming, not arming.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

## TO LINDBERGH'S MOTHER.

By Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Dear little mother of Lindbergh,  
She looks so sweet to me;  
It is not any great wonder,  
So dear to him she'll be.  
Her face is bright and so joyous,  
With pride in her dear boy,  
Who is so brave and noble,  
He fills her heart with joy.

If all the boys had such mothers,  
How good mankind would be;  
Then we would such great improvement  
In all the world soon see.  
O little mother of Lindbergh,  
We love they dear, sweet face  
And all thy ways, e'er so winning,  
With womanly, sweet grace.

No wonder Charles is so noble,  
Unspoiled and so sincere.  
With such a father and mother  
It surely would be queer  
If he had not been a blessing  
For all their love and care;  
Courageously, too, be flying,  
Like skylarks, through the air.

Choleric Business Man—I don't know what the modern youngsters are coming to. My wretched office boys persistently whistle while they work.  
Second Ditton—You're fortunate. Mine just whistle.—Gaiety.

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Wm. Weinstein	1037 Market St.
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H. Lowy	2447 24th St.



**ANOTHER LABOR VIEW OF GARY.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

In the death of Elbert H. Gary passes one of the most picturesque figures in American history. His great value to the great mastodons that trample around the American scene was that he made them look good in the public eye. He was the opposite of the grim J. P. Morgan, the elder. The judge had a genial soul and he was approachable. The humblest cub reporter could usually see him. Pompous secretaries might try to check the invasion, but Gary was seldom too busy for a chat. It is not believed he ever had reason to regret his friendliness to newspapermen.

But there was another side to Gary than the affable man. A glance at his keen, blue eyes would suggest an iron will concealed in the kindly nature. And he was something of an actor, too, for he could get off the most ludicrous Biblical argument to offset the twelve-hour day or the five-day week and never blink while reporters diligently took notes on the words of wisdom.

**Gary Finally Sees a Light.**

But Judge Gary was not always the fierce antagonist that labor pictured him. He was ruthless in the steel strike of 1920. That was revealed in the report of the Interchurch World Movement. Spies were planted right in the organizing committee. The clubs of the company police and the local "peace" officers broke many a head and civil liberties were abrogated in the Kingdom of Steel while the war was on. After that shock came reform after reform, including the scrapping of the inhuman twelve-hour shift, that Gary vowed again and again couldn't be abolished.

That strike and the way it was crushed gave every union bairter the incentive to go out and do likewise. In the sticks and in desert towns, local Babbitts began to raid labor. The "open shop" started its march and local ignoramuses ran amuck until it seemed as if organized labor would be crushed. As mysteriously as it started the wage-crushing movement ceased. Only recently did it come out why.

**Gives Good Advice.**

The chambers of commerce, boards of trades, manufacturers' associations and the traditional "open shop" forces gathered themselves into an informal committee and called on Judge Gary in his big office at No. 71 Broadway. They complimented him on having crushed the union campaign in the steel industry and then announced their little plan to push wages back to pre-war standards. Then occurred something that has not been told before. The Judge advised them to go easy. He said that the American workingman could not be driven backward too far. He told them finally that the low wage idea was all wrong, that only a wage "as high as industry could afford" would keep business on an even keel. In fact, he told them what had been dinned into the ears of American business men for a generation by labor, that a low wage was suicidal for every kind of business, big or little, for industry, for commerce, for retail trade. And the Judge had learned that lesson in the war, when he saw the boom to trade from the distribution of wealth into the pockets of the masses.

E. H. Gary had to make a complete about face in coming to that conclusion. Twenty years before in the city of Chicago he made a speech that is seldom referred to now. He suggested that the American workers were too well paid, that millions of Chinese coolies could be imported to do a day's work, for a few cups of rice as their pay, and he would lower the immigration barriers and let the Celestials bring the Heavenly Kingdom to American industries.

**Learned by Experience.**

He learned by experience that not only was a high wage essential to American prosperity but he saw that keeping out the flood of low-paid, under-standard emigrants did not injure America;

it made the nation's exceptional prosperity continue for seven years after the post-war reaction.

Few men of large affairs were as considerate of others as he. His mature life was devoted to selling the Steel Trust to the world. And he put it over when Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust failed because of his shrewd way of taking the public into the Steel Trust's confidence. How black the industrial sins of the Steel Trust were needs not be retold. That Gary was able to live down the record is a tribute to his ingenuity.

**Millions for "Welfare."**

And, by the way, it has cost the Steel Trust \$170,000,000 to put in "welfare" plans, build homes for workers, not to speak of the immense amount of stock sold to employees. Large loaves instead of crumbs were thrown to the 300,000 employees of the Steel Trust to keep them from organizing. And so far the company has succeeded.

A new leadership, now the King of Steel is dead, will have to decide how far to carry on the company's anti-union labor policy. Industry has lost its big chief in the death of Elbert H. Gary.

**NEW MOTOR LAWS EXPLAINED.**

By George E. Sandford,

Three changes in the State law have to do with operators' license cards, held by every motorist. One requires examination of all new drivers, another provides for a system of cancellation and renewal of cards and the third makes reckless driving cause for revocation.

The first of these will be treated in this article, because it is of prime importance as safety legislation. The mandatory requirement of examination for new applicants should not be confused with the provision which makes its optional with the State Motor Vehicle Division to subject present license holders to examination on renewal. At present no such cancellation and renewal order has been issued and until it is, those who already have their license cards need not concern themselves with the subject of examination.

Heretofore, it has been optional with the State Division as to whether new applicants should be examined. But hereafter all who first apply for a driving license must be examined by the Motor Vehicle Division. The examination must be given within five days after date of application in the county of applicant's residence. Examining officers will be representatives of the State Division of Motor Vehicles. The purpose of the examination is to determine the applicant's physical and mental fitness to operate a motor vehicle and the tests prescribed in the law include driving ability, knowledge of the law and physical condition.

The law states first that the applicant's hearing and eyesight shall be tested as well as ability to understand highway warning and direction signs. The applicant shall give an actual demonstration of ability in driving tests under the supervision of the examining office. A test shall be given of the applicant's knowledge and understanding of the State Motor Vehicle Law.

**ARMAGEDDON.**

By E. Guy Talbott.

The red god, Mars, has called his clans  
Of armed hosts, in air, on sea and land,  
To gather for the final crash and doom  
Of age-long nations, reared at priceless cost  
Of men and treasure, blood and gold.

The day of Armageddon dawns  
With blood-red skies, all dark  
With whirling wings of death;  
On sodden fields of human gore  
Lie strewn the bloody wrecks of men,  
And on the seas, bright tinged with red,  
Flat broken bodies, torn to shreds;  
While hell is filled with burning souls,  
Unleashed from thralling flesh  
By war's mad lust to maim and slay.

All hope is dead; stark gloom descends  
Upon a race of God-like men,  
Bereft of reason and of soul,  
Moved by mad lust to kill, and kill and kill!  
And leave the earth a barren waste,  
Through which shall wander evermore  
The tortured souls consumed by hate.

Thus ended Armageddon's ghastly day,  
With gloating Mars enthroned supreme  
O'er earth, now doomed and desolate,  
All strewn with bones and dank decay.  
The God of love and brotherhood  
Lay crushed beneath the slime and ooze,  
Commingle with the writhing souls  
Of men who once His image bore;  
The men who proudly ruled the earth,  
Now stifled in the stench of death.

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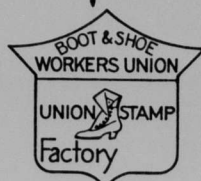
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MEMBER OF  
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Secretary of Labor Davis says: "We have in this country 500,000 children who lead lives of utter neglect and the direst poverty. If these are allowed to grow up ill-nourished and ignorant, they will be the wards of charity tomorrow, if they are not the criminals who fill our jails. If properly helped, they might be useful or brilliant citizens." Here, then, is a field worthy of the most serious attention on the part of every citizen who wishes his country well. Though he does not indicate just what percentage of these neglected children may turn out to be criminals, the very fact that he mentioned that phase of the situation indicates that he believes many of them are likely to drift into evil ways because of their neglect, and surely it would be cheaper for the country to rescue them in their youth than to allow them to drift, leaving out of consideration entirely the moral and humanitarian side of the question. Mothers' pensions, though miserably low, have undoubtedly been of great benefit in this connection. What should be done next?

Last Saturday morning life left the body of James H. Barry and as the news of his death spread heartaches and tears came to thousands who knew him, because to know him was truly to love him, for he was every inch a man, a lover of humanity and a fervent advocate of freedom, justice and democracy. No sacrifice was too great for him to make in the interest of these causes, and he was called upon times without number to make them. Never did he falter, and surely he never failed in the hour of trial. Had he devoted his splendid talents to self service rather than to the promotion of the rights of mankind he might have been both rich and famous, but "Jim" Barry was not made of that kind of stuff. His greatest happiness, his most supreme pleasure, came from serving others, from doing good in a thousand simple, unostentatious ways. He was an ardent champion of organized labor and in its darkest hours his voice could be heard advocating its cause above the din and clamor of its enemies. At times he paid dearly for his audacity, but his courage never failed him and his fighting energy never deserted him. To the end of his living days he befriended the friendless, defended the defenseless and strengthened the strengthless wherever the opportunity so to do presented itself. "Jim" Barry is dead, but the good he did will never die.

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The trade unionists of San Francisco are to have an opportunity this year that they have never had on any previous Labor Day to show the people, and particularly the business people of the city, that they constitute a very large percentage of the population and that their patronage is well worth striving to obtain. According to the plans of the Labor Day Committee, every member of a union in the city, whether at work, on pleasure bent or in the parade, is to wear the insignia adopted as a Labor Day emblem, which consists of a button, to have a white background, with blue lettering bearing the initials: "A. F. of L." on the top and "Labor Day" in large letters on the bottom, the center to be occupied by the American Federation of Labor insignia of the clasped hands.

If all members of unions will wear this button on Labor Day, no matter where they happen to be located, and keep it on all day, they will render the labor movement a very great service, because the badge will attract attention and merchants will be impressed with the large number of persons wearing it, and in this way come to a realization of the desirability of cultivating the friendship of the organized workers in order to get their patronage. Take restaurants, on Labor Day, as an example, and suppose that during the day person after person goes into a place for something to eat wearing one of the buttons, will not the proprietor of such an establishment learn something about the source from which his business comes, and will he not naturally be more friendly and considerate as a consequence of such enlightenment? Properly used, therefore, the button will become a splendid help-mate of the union label, and it behooves every member of a union to take full advantage of the opportunity thus presented to him.

The organized workers have never been able to show their real strength in numbers on Labor Day, because there are always large groups that are compelled to work during the day and other large groups, who for one reason or another have not participated in the parade or attended the exercises, so that the casual observer who pays little or no attention to such matters has not been sufficiently impressed and has not realized how many of his fellow citizens are affiliated with the labor movement. Here, then, is a gap that can be filled in if the members will wear the button on Labor Day. It will give an optical demonstration of the strength of organized labor, and we should not forget that there are thousands of people who cannot be persuaded in any other way, but who do believe their eyes.

This matter should not be taken lightly. It should receive the most serious consideration on the part of all trade unionists in connection with this great holiday because it furnishes a chance for practical education of a great many people who have been deceived as to the effect of the fight of the open shop advocates upon the labor movement. By merely wearing the button the union members can prove to all that the assault upon our organizations has not been productive of the desired effects and that the contemplated crushing out of the organizations of labor has failed to materialize. On the contrary, if the button is seen everywhere, as it will be if all members wear it, notice will be served upon our enemies that, instead of hurting us, their onslaught has but served to increase our determination to wage the industrial battle to a successful conclusion and that our number has been increasing steadily during the past few years in spite of all they could do against us.

The purchasing power of the organized workers is of tremendous importance to the merchant and the manufacturer, and they know that the workers have large families who are interested in seeing to it that this power is directed into channels that will be helpful to the organized toilers. The button, then, if worn on Labor Day, will demonstrate the large number of members the unions have and in this way induce merchants to put on their shelves more union label goods in order to be prepared to get their share of the patronage of the hosts of labor. This is truly a great opportunity and it must not be overlooked. It is no trouble to wear the button. This being true, no one should let the day pass without rendering this simple service to the movement.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce recently made a speech in Paris in which he stated that American tourists in Europe would spend \$650,000,000 there this year. That is quite a tidy little sum, and it surely will greatly help to increase prosperity of the countries that get the advantage of such expenditures, which includes nearly all of them except Russia. France will get nearly one-third of this money, if not more, because of the American Legion convention.

Ten nations that ten years ago were fighting over their disagreements in the trenches are today arguing them out before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and who will say that this is not the better way to settle most differences? Any country that desires to be fair and reasonable can usually find a peaceful way to adjust disagreements if they will calmly look for such an opportunity, but the powerful nation that seeks unfair advantage will rarely seek such a way because it does not desire to be fair and reasonable. Until such time as people generally are prepared to look at every situation from the standpoint of what is best for all, we may, therefore, expect to have wars, and whether we are much nearer to that goal now than before the great war is somewhat doubtful.

Delegates who attended the Diamond Jubilee Convention of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis a couple of weeks ago declare that it not only was the largest convention in the history of the organization, but that it was by far the most enthusiastic one the union has ever held. This convention celebrated the coming together of the different local unions into an international organization seventy-five years ago, and the history of the organization demonstrates beyond the possibility of doubt the wisdom of the action of the little band of men that conceived the idea. The progress made by all printers through this association is almost beyond belief, and the story reads more like fiction than fact, yet those who are enjoying the benefits that have come to them know that they are not dreaming.

Sacco and Vanzetti went to the electric chair Tuesday, and though that fact should, it probably will not teach the screaming raw meat eaters in this country or abroad anything. They are so thoroughly impressed with the idea that they can frighten officials into doing as they want them to do that no amount of argument or reason will persuade them that tactics of that kind cannot be effective. The influence their crazy conduct has upon officials, if it has any at all, is to convince them that they must not yield a particle to such methods, because it would only encourage lunatics throughout the world to go to even greater extremes in the use of force to accomplish their purposes. Whether the men were guilty of the crime for which they were executed, of course, we are in no position to know, but after the Governor and his special commission had gone over the evidence and made a long and careful study of the entire situation and reached the conclusion that the accused had a fair trial and were not entitled to clemency, it is more than probable that the overwhelming majority of the American people who paid any attention to the case will feel confident that justice was done in the premises and that the men fully deserved the fate that overtook them. The radicals, however, by their manner of campaigning in such cases, almost invariably build up mountains of prejudice against the person or the cause they seek to promote, because their conduct is so outlandish that sane human beings become thoroughly disgusted with them.

## WIT AT RANDOM

He—Just one kiss.  
She—Don't be a piker.—Allston Recorder.

"Where do you bathe?"  
"In the spring."  
"I didn't ask you when, I asked you where."—Voo Doo.

Two stuttering blacksmiths had finished heating a piece of pig iron, and one placed it upon the anvil with a pair of tongs.

"H-h-h-h-h-hit it," he stuttered to his helper.  
"Wh-wh-wh-wh-where?" asked the other.  
"Aw, h-h-h-hell, we'll have to h-h-h-heat it again now."

A farmer's boy brought a cowhide to the village produce dealer and asked what the price was for hides.

"Is it a green hide?" asked the dealer.  
"Naw," replied the boy, disgustedly, "they ain't no green cows. The one this skin came off was a brindle."

Her husband had no bad habits whatever.  
"He spends all his evenings at home. Why, he doesn't even belong to a club."  
"Does he smoke?" inquired a friend.  
"Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after he has a good dinner, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."

Johnny had been the guest of honor the day before at a party to which his little chum Tommy had not been invited. After hearing all about it, Tommy said to Johnny: "Have a good time, Johnny?" "Did I!" answered Johnny. "Why, I'm not hungry yet!"

The beautiful lady interviewed a fortune-teller on the usual subjects.  
"Lady," said the clairvoyant, "you will visit foreign lands and the courts of the kings and queens. You will conquer all rivals and marry the man of your choice. He will be tall and dark and aristocratic-looking."

"And young?" interrupted the lady.  
"Yes, and very rich."  
The beautiful lady grasped the fortune-teller's hands and pressed them hard.  
"Thank you," she said. "Now tell me one thing more. How shall I get rid of my present husband?"

The corner-stone laying had been a brilliant success. The weather was fine, the speeches eloquent, the music impressive. The master of ceremonies was very well satisfied with himself, yet when the crowd was dispersing he became strangely excited. Hurriedly he sought the master mason.

"Is it possible to lift the corner-stone again?" he asked.  
"I am afraid not, sir," said the mason. "Have you any particular reason for asking?"  
"I have," said the master of ceremonies. "I've left my hat in the receptacle along with the records."

Irate Voice—My phone has rung three times and there's nobody on the wire.  
Operator—Sorry, but we're playing cribbage and pegging the score on the switchboard.

There was a timid knock at the door. "If you please, kind lady," said the beggar, "I've lost my right leg—"  
"Well, it ain't here!" retorted the woman of the house, as she slammed the door.—Nash Journal.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Heywood Broun, who has conducted what is known as a "column" in the New York World for a considerable period of time, no longer writes pieces for Pulitzer's well-known newspaper. There seems to be considerable of a reason back of this severance of relationship. Broun, noted as a clever dealer in words, has leaned to the radical side of things and his change of relationship will be banded back and forth in the little circles of the cloisters and along coffee shop row in all the villages wherein the World circulates. It is, therefore, a subject of some interest. Pulitzer and Broun seem to agree pretty well as to the reasons why Broun no longer writes pieces for the World. Broun wrote about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, expressing an opinion with what Pulitzer describes as "the utmost extravagance." Pulitzer declares Broun was asked not to write on that subject any more, that Broun insisted upon writing about it and that the World then, "exercising its right of final decision as to what it will print in its columns," stopped printing Broun's work.

So, we arrive at the good old question as to whether there is freedom of the press. Broun's friends—his "liberal" friends, at least—will tear their hair and declare that Broun has been muzzled, choked, throttled and his brain children held in durance vile. However, there is Pulitzer's side to the question. This gentleman, scion of a newspaper genius, states a profound truth when he says he exercised his right to have the final voice as to what goes into his newspaper. He has that right. He owns the paper. There can be criticism of his judgment, but not of his right.

There is a sharp distinction between printing news and printing some one's opinion. Broun's writings do not constitute news. A newspaper has a real duty to print the news, even though it hurts the owner. A case in point is that of the Washington Post, whose owner, McLean, was a lating to his conduct, was not pleasant for McLean's own testimony, and all other testimony relating to his conduct, was not pleasant for McLean's newspaper, yet it was news and his newspaper was in duty bound to print that news without regard to the sensibilities of the owner. But newspapers engage writers, such as Broun, much as theatres engage vaudeville acts—for their entertainment value.

Of course we have the big business newspaper and the consolidation question before us. Individuals and groups are coming into vast control of the news and undoubtedly they have great power to form public opinion by their selection of news, or their suppression of it. But that is another question. And a most important one. But there are some 300 labor publications in the United States. There is nothing to prevent their consolidation, if they choose, or if some one can bring it about. Of course that will not be brought about, but the right to do it exists just the same. Moreover, each labor editor has and uses the right to bar things from his paper.

So, there you are. There they are. There we all are. There is nothing new about it. What has happened to Broun has happened to thousands of others in similar cases. It happens daily to minor members of the writing profession, but passes unnoticed because their light does not shine from a signed column. It is worth discussing in this case only because the friends of Broun in the cloistered places along coffee house row will rise up and become voluble about it all, denouncing, decrying and generally making the welkin ring.



**SCIENTIFIC AGITATION.**

Business men advertise to impress their ideas on others. Trade unionists agitate for the same purpose.

The business man reaches the crowd through the printed word and pictures. The trade unionist is in daily contact with the crowd.

Ideas are not "sold," as is a commodity. Acceptance or rejection of an idea is a mental process.

When a business man's idea is accepted, his goods are purchased. When a trade unionist's idea is accepted, a larger support is given his cause.

Approval of the idea is the objective of both.

The successful advertiser is skilled in the power of suggestion. He understands mass psychology. He knows the value of repetition and the need for presenting his story in various forms, lest it become tiresome. But never does he lose sight of his objective.

He knows every art and wile to catch the popular imagination and how to associate his commodity with "atmosphere," charm and exclusiveness that is possessed by no other commodity. Women can be convinced that silk made out of lumber is the genuine article, while men believe their alfalfa cigarette is Virginia tobacco.

By repetition, through the spoken word and pictures, these ideas unconsciously come to one's mind when a purchase is to be made—and the science of advertising is again vindicated.

The trade union agitator has something the advertiser does not possess. His principles are in accord with social development and with every humane impulse.

But too often the trade unionist becomes discouraged at his seemingly slow progress. He overlooks the value of repetition and often does not know how to "put over" his story. And here again he differs from the business man, who employs skilled advertisers. The trade unionist cannot do this because few advertising men know the trade union story. They cannot cope with the worker in defending collective bargaining; in opposing the labor injunction. Neither do they understand the trials, the hopes and aspirations of workers.

Business men spend millions of dollars to catch the popular fancy. Every faculty of man is appealed to. The trade unionist, too often, depends upon a single resolution or a mass meeting to secure converts. He is not alert to the irresistible power of repetition.

The business man is patient; many trade unionists are not. One knows that crowds are slow to accept new viewpoints. The other wonders why crowds cannot quickly grasp a point that is plain to him.

Modern advertising is one of the social marvels. Its base is repetition, confidence and enthusiasm. It is artistic, scientific and profitable to those who know its power and how to use that power.

The trade union movement is entwined in every activity of life. It is a never-ending story of injustice and wrong, of sympathy and triumph.

The trade union agitator can profit by the advertiser's certainty that he can win his crowd and by his optimism that vibrates through every appeal to accept his idea.

**BRITISH UNIONS TO MEET.**

The annual meeting of the British Trade Union Congress will be held in Edinburgh the first week in September. Opposition to the Anti-Trade Union Bill, passed by the British Parliament, will be a feature of the proceedings. The American Federation of Labor fraternal delegates will be John Coe-field of the United Association of Plumbers and Michael Casey of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

**BY THE WAY.**

Edward S. Shumaker, Indiana Anti-Saloon League superintendent, was recently sentenced to sixty days on the Penal Farm and fined \$250 for alleged contempt of court by the Indiana State Supreme Court, which he had vigorously criticized. The Shumaker case is apparently a bold attempt to stifle free speech by court action and as such deserves the attention of organized labor and all who stand for rights guaranteed by the Constitution. While it is probable that most trade union members have little sympathy with the Anti-Saloon League and its often arrogant and bullying tactics, in this particular case trade unionists will side with the League and with Shumaker. Attorneys point out the similarity of the decision with the Dale case, in which a Muncie, Ind., editor was found guilty of contempt for his criticism of a county judge and who was sentenced to the Penal Farm for sixty days and fined \$500. In the Dale case the State Supreme Court held that the "truth was no defense" in a contempt case. While the Shumaker criticism has been regarded as morally offensive, it is generally conceded that the action of the court in finding him guilty of contempt for daring to express criticism of the judiciary is a body blow to free speech.

\* \* \*

The fact that the United States annually builds with more than half a billion dollars' worth of property a funeral pyre in which are sacrificed 12,000 of its citizens, should force the nation to recognize that prevention of such terrible waste of life and property is one of the major problems before the people. After unlocking vast stores of wealth by our methods of efficiency in industry and business, it is worse than mockery to permit carelessness to turn in and destroy not only a substantial part of this wealth, but also thousands of priceless lives along with it. Irving T. Bush of New York, declares that the country should put fires in the class of preventable diseases; as, for instance, yellow fever. Medical research and skill finally located the cause of that plague and stamped it out. Skilled fire prevention engineers could take the place of the medical scientists who blocked yellow fever. Certainly anything that takes the lives of 12,000 persons and more than half a billion dollars' worth of property a year in one country must be treated as a serious disease.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase. Merchants will then appreciate that you mean business.

**I. W. W. WELCOMED.**

Officers of the Colorado Federation of Labor call attention to the ease with which I. W. W.'s wander through camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, while trade unionists are barred from the Rockefeller properties.

A company "union" is operated by the corporation and wages are 33 1/3 per cent lower than in the union fields of Wyoming. Workers are denied their own checkweighman, and charges of being "gyped" by the company are frequently made.

The I. W. W.'s are not interested in these conditions. They talk of a "reorganization of society" in the dim and distant future, while trade unionists insist on remedying conditions today. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is well acquainted with the two theories and therefore tolerate blatant I. W. W.'s who roundly denounce capitalists. The management of the Colorado Fuel knows talk is harmless as long as low wage scales and poor working conditions are not disturbed.

The wobblies are permitted to hold meetings in the company's camps, but this is denied members of the United Mine Workers. No attempt is made to interfere with the revolutionists, but every effort is made to suppress the legitimate miners' union.

**Roseland  
Ballroom**

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

**BEST BIGGEST SPOT  
BRIGHTEST IN THE WEST**

**Social Dancing Every Night**

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION at 16th - 10 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS

**Northern California's Largest  
Homefurnishing Establishment**

**EVERYTHING** for the home—for ALL the people—the finest grades—the popular priced—the lowest prices, always—SATISFYING SERVICE.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

**The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET**

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments  
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

The First Bank in the  
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT**

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day  
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA**

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue



**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Highest court in Massachusetts listens to final appeal in state courts in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti; home of juror in famous case wrecked by explosion, supposed to have been caused by bomb, few hours before court meets.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks wins fifteen-year fight for recognition and working agreement with Pere Marquette Railroad.

International Typographical Union, in convention at Indianapolis, passes resolution looking toward arbitration agreement with newspaper publishers' organization; Progressive party of union wins control of convention.

Co-operative Congress at Stockholm adopts resolution condemning methods of propaganda employed by Russian Communists as being entirely opposed to rules of International Co-operative Alliance.

Farmer and the laborer in industry are not getting proper share of nation's industrial prosperity, Senator Henrik Shipstead tells Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Joseph de Courcey, New York Times correspondent in Mexico City, expelled from Mexico by government.

Thousands of Inca Indians revolt in Bolivia and fight government troops with clubs and slingshots, but prove no match for well-armed soldiers.

Immigration increased 41,895 in fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, when 538,001 aliens entered United States, government reports.

Thomas A. Edison, famous inventor, celebrates fiftieth anniversary of his invention of the phonograph.

Moscow court sentences two Cossack generals to death for mass executions of war prisoners and peasants while serving under anti-Bolshevist General Kolchak in 1918.

Taxi companies in Washington, D. C., resort to wholesale discharges of drivers in attempt to prevent men from forming union.

Turkish women strive to help striking firemen on Anatolian Railroad by lying on tracks to prevent rail service and are removed by police, one by one.

Train messenger, fireman, engineer and truck driver killed when Baltimore & Ohio freight train hits heavy oil truck and catches fire near Lima, Ohio; two members of crew die as Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad train leaves rails on fast run from Minneapolis to Chicago.

Federal Trade Commission announces it will make comprehensive study of methods used in quoting and charging prices the consuming public must pay for necessities of life.

Swedish National Federation of Labor rejects proposal for sympathy strike in protest against Sacco-Vanzetti case sentence.

Attorneys for Senator-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and W. B. Wilson, Democrat nominee who is contesting the seat, join in asking that ballot boxes of 1926 election be held intact, pending recount by Senator Committee.

Temporary injunctions against United Mine Workers' officials and members granted by Federal Court at Columbus to four coal companies operating in Eastern Ohio.

In an Ohio town a parson was summoned to court for driving his motor beyond the speed limit. "Now," said the magistrate, "you say you were going at only eighteen miles an hour, but the constable declares you were proceeding at thirty. Now, I don't like to doubt either of you. Can you think why he declares you were going at that rate? Is there any grudge he owes you?"

"No," replied the clergyman. "No, I can't think of anything—unless it is that I married him three years ago."—Kansas City Star.

**UNION PREDICTS DEFEAT OF SCHEME.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Prediction that the proposal of the Treasury Department to cut the size of paper money to about two-thirds of its present size will bring a great protest from the people of the nation is made by the Plate Printer, official organ of the International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.

In an editorial appearing in the latest issue of the paper, the editor, Frank J. Coleman, asks the question:

"Will the reduction in the size of paper money of the United States meet with the approval of the people of this nation, especially bankers and business men?"

"We think not; and have, we believe, a very sound reason for our opinion as regards this matter," said Mr. Coleman. "The reduction in the size of the paper money of this country is no new proposition; it is as old as the paper money itself, and has been a question that has been given serious consideration by the officials of the Treasury Department for many years."

Mr. Coleman reviews the history of the proposal, first made many years ago, and expresses the opinion that from what has happened in the past, there will be a "great protest" raised by the people against the plan.

**WHY THE INJUNCTION IS FAVORED.**

A handful of Federal injunctions have been issued against striking coal miners in Ohio. The miners are ordered "not to interfere" with interstate commerce. If they threaten or intimidate "free and independents," everyone knows they violate statutory law and can be arrested. But they can't be convicted on the word of coal owners or irresponsible thugs or manufactured evidence. The guilt must be proven, and the miners are assumed to be innocent until the contrary is proven. This process is too slow for the coal owners. They want quick action, even at the cost of constitutional rights. So they ask for an injunction from a Federal judge, who cannot be reached by the people. Then they tell the court that the miners have "interfered" with employees, and the miners are ordered before the judge who commands them to prove their innocence. If the judge happens to have his own ideas of strikes or if he is a graduated corporation counsel, the miners are fined or jailed. The burden of proof is always on the worker. If no strike exists, the burden of proof is on the accuser, and conviction takes time.

**UNION LAW UPHELD.**

Justice William H. Black of the New York Supreme Court has sustained the fight of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for clean trade unionism.

Officials of Local No. 3 of this city imagined they were bigger than the international. They closed their membership books, engaged in shady transactions with contractors and depended on political pulls and misrepresentations in court to secure injunctions against the international enforcing its laws.

The executive council of the international placed Vice-President Broach in this city with instructions to enforce the law. He was supported by International President Noonan and other officials, who are sustained by Justice Black in a sweeping decision.

The old officials are ousted and new men are in charge. "The decision," said International President Noonan, "is a warning to grafters and bullies that they can't fasten themselves on our movement, bleed employers and intimidate members."

Little Jackie kept annoying his mother while she was using the phone, so to keep him quiet she gave him a bunch of grapes. A few minutes later he called: "Mother, these darn things are all coming unbuttoned."

**SWEDISH LABOR REJECTS STRIKE PLAN.**

A proposed general twenty-four-hour strike as a protest over the Sacco-Vanzetti case has been rejected by the National Federation of Labor in Sweden, as has a suggested week's boycott of all American-made goods, according to cablegrams from Stockholm.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI  
The Only Union Store in the Mission  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.  
Telephone Market 3285

**Herman's Hats**  
Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697  
**Sterling Auto Top Co.**  
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
AND TRIMMING  
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL**  
On Easy Terms

**HOME CLOTHING CO.**  
2500 MISSION STREET

**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!  
Patronize White Laundries Only!  
**ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE**

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**EVERYTHING**

FOR THE  
**HOME**

**EASY TERMS**

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET  
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Final arrangements will be made the coming week by the Labor Day committee for what is expected to be the finest showing ever made by No. 21 on Labor Day. The committee has worked hard, each of the members sacrificing many hours in the making of plans and in urging others to be in line. The success of our showing this year depends upon the membership. If each is willing to forego a few hours of pleasure or possibly a trip, the local union will have in line a goodly proportion of its membership. Post cards were sent to the lady members, and from the replies received the "girls" will be out in force. Ladies will ride, but all men able to do so are expected to march. A special feature is to be made of our apprentices, and each member is requested to call to the attention of the apprentice in his or her office that the apprentices will be in a division by themselves. Typographical Union will form on Beale street, just off Market, at 10:30 a.m., and the committee feels that for those not working no excuse should be given for not being in line.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

The August meeting of the union brought out the largest attendance in many months, and while a great deal of business was handled and matters of importance to the union were discussed, adjournment was had at 4 o'clock. The secretary's records showed a membership of 1446. Applications for membership were received from A. J. Bever, Bertha J. Connor, A. T. Gustafson, H. L. Kriedt, Philip McGrath, James A. Santich and William B. Winkler. Four members were initiated, A. M. Cipolat, Molly S. Ormsby, H. Sibley and J. Sockolov. The applications of L. T. Eddy and F. L. Smith were carried over for one month. Mr. A. F. Moore was named as the union's representative to handle the business of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Natale Bracco was granted an honorable withdrawal card. The unionizing of the Central Printing Company was reported, and two new label shops were reported as having been added to the list. The executive committee's report and recommendations following its investigation of dues paid by some members was concurred in. The Labor Day committee reported that their full plans had been formulated and urged every member not working to be in line on Labor Day. Applications for the old age pension were approved for Frank Adams, James F. Moran and Edward H. O'Donnell. The request of A. F. Williams for an honorable withdrawal card was granted. Messrs. Knell and Heidelberg were named as the delegates to the Union Labor Party convention on October 1. Six delegates were elected to the California State Federation of Labor, and they, with L. T. Olson of the auditing committee, were installed by the second vice-president. C. K. Couse, delegate to the recent convention in Indianapolis, read the report signed by all four delegates, and it was received with much interest. The officers of the union were instructed to extend an invitation to President Howard to visit this city on his trip to the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

James Henry Barry, for many years one of the most friendly employing printers of San Francisco, died on Saturday, August 20, at his home. Mr. Barry was 71 years old and had for many years been prominent in business, journalism and politics. Mr. Barry founded the Star, a weekly, which he edited and published for 37 years. He was comptroller of customs for the port from 1913 to 1921, having been appointed by President Wilson, and by reason of this position, with its close association with things maritime, Mr. Barry came to be known as Commodore, a title which remained with him for many years. He was born in New York,

but had lived in California most of his life. The deceased became a wage earner at the age of 12, learning the printing trade, and founded his own business a half a century ago with practically no capital. His plant was wiped out in 1906 and two days after the fire he reopened for business in a woodshed in Berkeley. He was the first employing printer to re-establish business in San Francisco following the great fire. Mr. Barry was active in the founding of the municipal railroad, very friendly to organized labor, and one of the first to establish the eight-hour day. He was an honorary member of the Typographical Union. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. Edith Barry Walthew, and two sons, William and James Barry. Typographical Union No. 21 sent a floral offering to the home of Mr. Barry, and the meeting Sunday was adjourned out of respect of Mr. Barry. The following tribute was paid to the deceased by the Call:

"James Barry is dead and one of those rare individuals who gave San Francisco its old flavor has gone out of the town. He was a lovable strong man who made friends of those he opposed—and held his friends to him forever. Mr. Barry was a single taxer even before Henry George wrote 'Progress and Poverty.' He was one of Henry George's friends and he remained an advocate of the single tax until the end. He used to say the rising real estate values in San Francisco spurred him on whenever his spirit flagged. He was a fine human being, and the old town will miss him."

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

Edward E. Lowe and Mrs. May Gasaway, both members of the San Francisco News chapel, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening, August 23. Theirs was a church wedding and the happy couple will make their home in this city.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

Dilse Hopkins, one of the best known printers on the Pacific Coast, arrived from Fresno last week and contemplates locating in San Francisco.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

Sam Rankin has returned from a three weeks' vacation at Calistoga.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

Among printers visiting this city the past week were H. P. Remington of Santa Rosa, Andy McDonald of the Stockton Record and P. N. (Ty) Cobb of Los Angeles.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

A. F. ("Alfie") Moore on September 9 starts a series of articles in the Clarion on a subject to which Mr. Moore has devoted some twenty years of thought and which are worthy of deep study by union printers everywhere. Mr. Moore is a student, well versed in economics and history of trades unionism, and he is firmly convinced that

his plan, often called "Rotation of Work," will solve many of the problems confronting the Typographical Union. It is urged that printer readers of the Clarion read each installment and that these installments be clipped and saved that the subject may be read in its entirety again and again.

### Line up at Beale and Market, September 5.

#### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Known to printers throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction, Alfie Moore, at present fighting the News slipboard, was appointed representative in San Francisco of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at Sunday's meeting of the union. Despite his cheery smile and affable manner, Mr. Moore is a thinker and a student. Entitled "Know Your Onions," he has rewritten "Rotation of Work." It will prove a revelation to printers who read and digest it. To get it into the hands of I. T. U. members Alfie asks that local unions, chapels and individuals form Know Your Onions Clubs to assist in the work of enlightenment. That his ideas are spreading is proved by the action of the international convention authorizing and permitting subordinate unions to write contracts for five-day weeks with newspapers and four and one-half day weeks in the job branch.

"They call me Hen because I'm always laying around," confesses Harry Crotty.

"Frank Burwell wants a car," states Pop Pier-sol, "and I'm willing to sell him mine at a considerable reduction. It's a lot better than he'll find in a junk shop, besides it'd be a big load off my mind if he'd assume its support."

From his description of it, it must have been a touch of the flu that kept Harry Fulton home all last week. Harry says that, like most everybody else, he can be very philosophical about illness—if some other guy has it.

Sunday's union meeting demonstrated how highly the membership regard Don Stauffer, ex-

## Crystal Palace Market

MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS  
Phone Park 8040

### THIS IS A MARKET OF MARKETS

—devoted to the economical selling of high quality food products, and a market where "SERVICE" is the keynote underlying a tremendous volume of business. Food satisfaction is guaranteed at The Crystal Palace—

"THINK IT OVER"

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



president and a member of this chapel. Of eight nominated for delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, Mr. Stauffer received the highest number of votes. Pretty nice, eh, voluntarily to retire from office and find these occasional tokens of respect and affection scattered in one's pathway.

Mrs. Phil Scott, wife of the News makeup, is back in Colorado on a visit to relatives. Meanwhile Scotty, sole member of the garrison, is dishwasher, bedmaker and chef; in other words, he's batching.

Harry Ball severed his connection with this chapel Monday. Wherever he decides to locate he'll have our wishes for luck, health and hair—of which he's always had plenty except the last.

#### MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Well, funny things do happen. Tommy Stone went to Canada to grow a Chaplin mustache. You ought to see it. It looks as cute as the one Al Pierson has.

John Finnegan has a new stunt now. He has a trained duck. John and the big driver of the Call-Post transportation department took a trip to Chinatown the other day and purchased a white duck and paraded it up and down Market street.

Say, Del, we have a boy working on the Call who says he has will power. That's Vimpany. What does he mean.

Richard Eckert, who was reported sick, is back to work now.

George Hepp is still on the sick list, but gets around to see the boys once in awhile. We hope George improves fast now so can get back to the grind to help out his little playmates, Tommy and Frank.

Received a letter from Brother Frank Raubinger the other day. It was written while on the train, going a mile a minute, traveling from Copenhagen, Denmark, to Oslo, Norway. Frank said: "While in Copenhagen we went to a show at night and on our way home happened to walk right into the Politken, a morning newspaper printed in tabloid form, as 95 per cent of the papers in foreign countries are tabloids. The Politken is printed on a German press of four decks, straight line, like the Herald had. The press is set down one deck below the sidewalk, with glass all around so the public can see it. The entire walls are made of white tile, so everything is easy to keep clean. Here is something to keep a secret: The papers are brought into the mailing room on escalators and women flying them; two fly running and one woman flying them and stacking them. They carry them about 40 feet and stack them against the wall." Rube said you could see the King of England easier than you could an English newspaper plant. Refreshments of the best kind are quite cheap in some of the countries that Frank visited. He gathered up some good stuff for his own private use—one quart Black & White, one quart Johnny Walker, one pint Martell XXX brandy, all for \$5.

#### WISDOM.

What has destroyed the liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body.—Thomas Jefferson.

There's something wrong in a government where those who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust while the beastly and infamous sit at banquets.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

Union House      Union Clerks  
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
Garment Workers' Label

**Johnson's**

2554 MISSION STREET  
Next to New Mission Theatre

## THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

## THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

**Your New  
SUIT  
for  
Labor Day**

**STILL** time for us  
to make it to  
your order—and it  
will bear the Jour-  
neymen Tailors'  
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 19, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce stating that several skilled mechanics are wanted at Mare Island. From Grocery Clerks' Union, inclosing circular letters stating that the Mutual Stores are unfair to organized labor; also that the Piggly Wiggly, Jenny Wren, Public Food, Purity Stores, Skaggs' Safeway Stores are on the unfair list. From Street Carmen's Union, inclosing a check for \$50.00, balance of assessment for the Molders' Defense Fund.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Window Washers' Union No. 44, application for affiliation with the Council, and credentials for Fred West to represent said local in this Council.

Request Complied With—From the Loyal Order of Moose, requesting the Council to permit one of its speakers to address the delegates on the subject of "Mooseheart."

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores are unfair to their organization. Cracker Bakers—Have taken 100 badges for Labor Day; National Biscuit Company is still unfair; endorsed Rolph for Mayor. Auto Mechanics—Are assisting Waitresses; will hold open meeting on August 3rd, for organizing purposes. Culinary Workers—Advise all candidates for office to eat in union houses. Bill Posters—Have ordered 100 badges for Labor Day. Cooks No. 44—Thanked the Auto Mechanics for assistance.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Joint Labor Day Committee**—Submitted a very progressive report which was ordered filed and will be printed in full in Labor Clarion.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

**Unfinished Business** — The Constitutional Amendment to amend Article III, Section 1, changing it to read Secretary-Treasurer, instead of Financial Secretary-Treasurer, was read for the third time and unanimously adopted.

**Nominations**—For Delegate to the Convention of the State Federation of Labor—Wm. Conboy, John Daly.

For Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Los Angeles—Frank Ferguson, Patrick O'Brien.

For members of the Executive Committee—J. L. McDonald, James Hopkins, J. R. Matheson, Felix Dumond.

For Directors of Labor Clarion—Claude Baker, James Coulsting.

A motion that nominations for the above offices be closed and that the election be held at the next meeting of the Council, was duly made, seconded, and carried.

**Receipts**—\$270.000. **Expenses**—\$145.00.

Council adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 20, 1927.

Called to order at 8:15 P. M. by President James B. Gallagher.

Attendance record kept by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communication read and filed: From Secretary Wm. Spooner of Central Labor Council of Oakland, informing the committee of a resolution adopted by that body, pledging and urging upon affiliated unions to parade with sister unions in San Francisco Labor Day parade, and promising individually to assist in making our celebration a success.

**Reports of Committees**—Committee of Arrangements—Has visited all unions that have not signified an intention of parading, and is busy perfecting all arrangements for the success of the parade and the literary exercises in the Civic Auditorium in the evening.

**Committee on Entertainment**—Is planning to have a large glee club provide musical numbers of unusual excellence.

**Committee on Music**—Several additional bands are being ordered.

**Committee on Floats**—The number of floats announced is increasing, several of which will be close competitors for the three prizes. Chairman Reardon promised also to provide for the reviewing stand in the Civic Center, and for the platform for the literary exercises.

**Committee on Prizes**—Recommended the following contest for prizes among unions in the parade:

1. Best Appearance—First prize, silk flag; second prize, silver cup; third prize, silver cup.

2. Handsomest Float—First prize, silk flag; second prize, silver cup; third prize, silver cup.

3. Best Women's Turnout—First prize, silk flag; second prize, silver cup; third prize, silver cup.

4. Largest Percentage in Line—First prize, silk flag; second prize, silver cup; third prize, silver cup.

On motion, the recommendations were adopted.

**Committee on Speaker**—Recommended that Hon. Frank J. Deasy, Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco, be selected as the orator of the day. On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**New Business**—The organizing of the parade was then taken up. The selection of a Grand Marshal was had, and Chairman Mr. James B. Gallagher was selected, after Mr. Walter Macarthur had declined the honor.

On motion, the Grand Marshal was authorized to appoint his Aides, and acting in that behalf he has announced the following as Aides to the Grand

Marshal: William P. Stanton, John A. O'Connell, Wm. Conboy, T. A. Reardon, Thomas A. Maloney, for the Labor Council; and Thomas Doyle, Joseph Tuite, John S. Rice, Sidney France, Joseph Marshal, for the Building Trades Council.

The list of unions taking part in the parade was then gone over, and additional floats and bands announced. The following motions were then made:

Moved that the Joint Committee provide a large band and divide same between the divisions containing the miscellaneous unions of the two Councils. Motion carried.

Moved that the Theatrical Federation be given first position in the line, owing to the fact that the members are required to report back to their places of employment immediately after the parade. Motion carried.

Moved that there be eight divisions in the parade, each division to select its own marshal, empowering the marshal to appoint his two aides, and that each division assign the positions of their unions in the line of march, and that these matters be reported by the Division Marshal to the Secretary of the Joint Committee as early as possible, for purpose of publicity. Motion carried and committee of arrangements will furnish sashes for each Division Marshal and Aides.

Drawing for positions in the line of march, as between the various divisions, was then held, with the following results:

**Parade Formation**—Line of March: From the foot of Market street, at Embarcadero, west along Market to Grove, along Grove to Polk, along Polk, passing the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, north to Golden Gate avenue, east on Golden Gate avenue, to Leavenworth, where the paraders disband.

Grand Marshal and Aides.

Mayor and City Officials.

First Division—Theatrical Federation. Forms at north corner of Market and Embarcadero, extending north along Embarcadero.

Second Division—Miscellaneous Unions of Building Trades. Forms at south corner of Market and Embarcadero, extending south along Embarcadero.

Third Division—Joint Council of Teamsters.

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Forms at Steuart and Market, south along Steuart.

Fourth Division—District Council of Painters. Forms at Spear and Market, south along Spear.

Fifth Division—Miscellaneous Unions of Labor Council. Forms at California and Drumm, north along Drumm.

Sixth Division—District Council of Carpenters. Forms at Main and Market, south along Main.

Seventh Division—Iron Trades Council. Forms at Pine and Davis, north along Davis.

Eighth Division—Allied Printing Trades. Forms at Beale and Market, south along Beale.

The parade starts promptly at 10 A. M., Monday, September 5, 1927.

To facilitate the publicity work, it is necessary that the Division Marshals report to the Secretary of the Joint Committee every detail of the progress of all arrangements for their respective divisions.

Delegate Felix Dumond of Auto Mechanics 1305, 108 Valencia street, announces that he will assist any union so desiring in making the display of their banners on a Ford automobile.

The Labor Day badges will be distributed to each union by parcel post, and Delegate J. J. Murphy of the Post Office Clerks requested that each union contemplating to send out a badge by mail to each member bring all such letters to him, on the fourth floor of the Ferry Post Office, so that they can be stamped by hand, instead of attempting to have stamping done by machine, which is impractical and may destroy the badge or letter.

Committee then adjourned at 9:35 P. M., to meet again next Saturday evening in the Labor Temple at 8:15 o'clock.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
TOM CONNORS,

Secretaries.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: Railway Workers' Resolution—The Convention of the Union Ferroviaria, which occurred at the end of May and the beginning of June, approved a resolution requesting the legislative authorities to ratify the Geneva Convention relating to the approval of the eight-hour day as the legal work day.

Brazil: Pension for Dock Workers—On October 1, 1927, Decree No. 5109, providing pensions for port workers, will be placed in force by the National Government.

Colombia: Immigration—Local interests of Santa Marta have been successful in securing a grant of 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres) of government land near the city for the purpose of colonization. It is said that Italy is the country to which the organizers of the project will turn for people to populate the terrain received from the government.

Germany: Labor Courts—In accordance with the law of December 23, 1926, arrangements have been concluded for starting twenty-six (26) labor courts in which legal actions of employees against employers, or vice versa, will be heard.

Restrict Celluloid "Home Work"—A decree of June 29, 1927, amends the existing regulations concerning the manufacture of celluloid by prohibiting home workers from manufacturing, packing or handling film strips and scraps in their residences.

Unemployment—Conditions of the German labor market are showing a continued improvement. As compared with June 15, 1926, when 2.26 million unemployed were unable to find occupations, the number of unemployed on June 15th of this year had dropped to 1.18 million. A decrease of 57,000 or 9.5 per cent in the number of persons in receipt of full unemployment doles has also been noted, making a total decrease of 107,000 or 16.5 per cent for the month of June, 1927.

Mexico: Emigration—The emigration of Mexicans from the Guadalajara district to the United States during the three months ending June 30,

1927, was extremely heavy, there being 2270 non-quota 4 (c) visas issued as compared with 1288 for the preceding three months, and 1892 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Peru: Modern Amusement Park—The National Government has recently granted to the newly-organized Lima Callao Park Company an exclusive five-year concession for the installation and operation, in the City of Lima, of an amusement park similar to those found in the United States and Europe.

#### A REVIEW OF LABOR.

Labor is one of the oldest activities of man. It dates back to Eden and God's mandate to Adam: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat." Thus, from the beginning 'til the present time, labor has been one of the chief forces and influences in the history of man. It was imposed upon him as a curse; but in its highest aspect, labor is now recognized as a privilege and a blessing. There is no nobler human activity than honest, honorable labor.

From the earliest times, labor has been the chief economic problem. Peering back through "Yesterday's Seven Thousand Years," we find labor the biggest force in the cradle of civilization. Man had begun the tilling of the soil. Labor had put her shoulder to the task of building up a civilization. This earliest labor was often in the form of slavery, 'tis true; but ethically speaking, even slave labor was a stepping stone from the idleness and cannibalism of primitive man.

The history of labor is a story of evolution: The growth and development of human effort and labor from a condition of slavery and inequality to a condition of equality and opportunity; from bondage to liberty. And today she marches onward to still higher planes.

An evidence of the advancement of labor, of its growing dignity and importance, is the esteem in which it has been, and is, held by economists. The ancients held labor in contempt and the artisans belonged to the lowest caste. Such was Rome's attitude at the height of her glory and grandeur. But in this period of the world's history there was born in Judea one who was to teach a creed of love, service and labor, and the doctrine of the equality and brotherhood of man. The Christ, himself the son of a tradesman, gave the world new ideas of labor; and today we recognize and respect it as the keystone to the advancement and welfare of every nation. Great economists give it the first place in their philosophy, recognizing it as the chief source of wealth and value. And today the great republic that was founded on the theory of brotherhood and equality places labor first among its assets.—Exchange.

Having nothing to do, he was complaining to the French waiter. "My wife is the limit," he said. "Ever since the war, it is just one club meeting after another, day and night. Does your wife go in much for club work?"

"No, ze club, nevaire. One time, three time she have slap me and pull ze hair, but ze club, nevaire."—Kablegram.

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## Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John C. B. O'Neil of the plumbers, and W. C. Smith of the musicians.

Last Monday Judge Conlan set the date for the trial of the molder defendants for September 19, after overruling motions of Attorney Taaffe for dismissal of several of the indictments. Whether the cases, or any of them, will go to trial at that time is rather doubtful owing to the crowded condition of Conlan's calendar.

Fred Ewald of the stereotypers and electrotypers, after an absence of five weeks at the convention of the International Union in Pittsburg, appeared at the last meeting of the Labor Council. He reports a very successful meeting of the union at which many measures looking to the future were acted upon.

The amendment to the constitution of the Labor Council providing for the consolidation of the offices of Recording and Financial Secretary was adopted by a unanimous vote of the delegates at last Friday night's meeting of the Council. While it had been rumored that there were delegates who did not favor the amendment, when the time to vote came there was no opposition whatever, and the amendment went through practically without discussion.

The delegates to the convention of the International Garment Workers' Union in Detroit—Miss Sarah Hagan, Mrs. Margaret Stumpf and Miss Nellie Casey—returned to San Francisco during the past week and report the most harmonious and successful convention of the organization in many years.

The Labor Day Committee will meet again tomorrow evening, and it is hoped every delegate will be in attendance as this will be the next to last meeting of the committee before Labor Day and final details of the celebration will be worked out as far as possible. Drawings for position in the parade were held last Saturday night and will

be found in the minutes of the meeting of the committee published elsewhere in this issue.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the Window Washers' Union made application for affiliation and the matter was referred to the organizing committee for investigation and report in accordance with the laws of the Council. Credentials have already been forwarded for Frederick West.

The following officers of the International Culinary Workers' Union were elected at the Portland convention last week: President, Edward Flore, Buffalo; first vice-president, Robert Hesketh, Seattle; second, Frank Hoffman, Minneapolis; third, John W. Conley, Boston; fourth, Kitty Donnelly, Cleveland; fifth, John C. Stagg, Chicago; sixth, J. M. Osborne, Denver; seventh, W. Lehman, New York City; eighth, Hugo Ernst, San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, Jerre L. Sullivan, Cincinnati.

Nominations have been completed and election will be held Friday for delegates and vacancies in the Labor Council. The nominees who will appear on the ballot are: William Conboy, teamsters, and John Daly, letter carriers, delegate to the State Federation of Labor; Frank Ferguson, trackmen, and Patrick O'Brien, brewery workers, delegate to the American Federation of Labor; J. L. McDonald, cooks, Felix Dumond, automobile mechanics, and J. K. Matheson, janitors, candidates for two vacancies on the executive committee; Claude Baker, typographical, and James Coulsting, stationary firemen, unopposed for vacancies on the board of directors of the Labor Clarion.

What is the good of all that starry firmament and the revolving planets, of all Creation's labor and travail up to now, if it is not to enable a man to live in freedom, in happiness, and in activity among his surroundings?—Goethe.

### HOW WEALTHY DODGE TAXES. (By International Labor News Service.)

Light on how the rich are dodging taxation is shed by a study of United States Treasury Department figures, which show a steady and rapid increase in the amount of tax exempt securities issued by states, city and county governments.

Study of the figures forces the conclusion that each year more and more wealth is escaping taxation by investment in tax exempt securities. As securities of this class commonly pay low rates of interest, they are purchased mostly by wealthy individuals and institutions to whom a low interest rate is not a matter of primary concern.

The income from funds totaling approximately \$15,348,000,000 is now escaping taxation in the United States, according to an estimate made by the Treasury.

The Treasury Department officials have repeatedly urged action by Congress and the states that will prevent the further issuance of tax exempt obligations. The Federal Government long ago ceased to offer such securities for sale. The state and local governmental agencies, however, are offering tax-free securities in constantly increasing volume. The net amount of tax-free securities outstanding is now nearly four times what it was in 1913. The net amount outstanding represents the total volume of such securities less sinking funds and securities held by the United States Government.

In 1913 approximately \$4,410,000,000 represented the net amount of outstanding tax-exempt securities. During the next four years the total rose to over five billions. It passed the seven-billion figure in 1919, reached eight billions in 1921, jumped to more than eleven billions in 1923 and then rose swiftly to thirteen and fifteen billions. It is likely that by 1928 tax-free securities will exceed sixteen billions.

While the rich are avoiding taxation by putting their money in tax-exempt securities, their profits are mounting higher and higher, as shown by reports to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. One hundred and sixty-four manufacturing and mercantile companies reported profits for the first quarter of 1927, about 1 per cent larger than for the same period of 1926. Their profits were 25 per cent higher than in 1925. Business profits in the first quarter were by no means evenly distributed, but predictions that lower commodity prices and increasing competition would lower profit margins have not been borne out for industry as a whole.

### LEAGUE ATTACKS PRISON LABOR.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald, addressing the sixteenth annual convention of the Women's Union Label League, of which she is the international president, at Evansville, Ind., declared that the greatest blot on our civilization is the crime of prison labor. "Our markets," she said, "are being flooded with the products of prison sweatshops. These penal institutions built by taxpayers, have been turned over to private individuals who have established their factories inside the prison plants." Evansville and Indianapolis are the only two cities in Indiana not using prison-made goods, a report to the convention said.

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